

NEWS BY THE "CITY OF RIO."

The P. M. steamer "City of Rio" arrived here last night from San Francisco after a long passage, the American mail of the 10th ult. being close at her heels. The following telegrams are taken from California papers:

MR. PARRELL AT PLATE MOUTH.

Parnell spoke to-night at Plymouth. He said the present struggle was a struggle of British and Irish democracies against class. Landlords saved them any complications of science by ideologically refusing Gladstone's liberal terms. Voting money of Irish landlords was not out of the question. It had not been and could not be, he continued, that Lord Carnarvon agreed with him in his views, but the manufacturer who intended to go to Ireland. All that Lord Carnarvon said was he could not agree to the adoption of Gladstone's bill, which nobody denied. Parnell did not desire to make further disclosures, but he thought it very probable that Lord Carnarvon's scheme included the retention of Irish members in the House of Commons. Lord Carnarvon for six months had urged the adoption of his views, and the Cabinet had not opposed them.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN REAVERED.

BRITISHMOUTH, 30th June. Joseph Chamberlain told a reporter of the Birmingham Mail that well-informed friends had informed him that there was in existence an Irish plot to murder him. "This information," Chamberlain added, "has been corroborated by the London police, who warned him of a plot, and that he had been advised to leave England. The assassin's intent was to kill Lord Hartington, but Chamberlain said both himself and Lord Hartington in consequence had permitted themselves to be placed under police protection."

GLADSTONE'S RESUME TO JOHN BRIGHT.

LONDON, 27th June. Gladstone's "resume" has written as follows to John Bright—I regret to read your letter to Mr. Peter Rylands. Without losing a moment I beg of you either to publicly except my from your services or to resign again the Liberal seat. Mr. Rylands' opinion of the day is of what you say. Nor since the house of commons was started fifteen years ago, have I once condemned it in principle or held in any way the opinions of Mr. Rylands, which, to speak frankly, I think absurd."

EXPLOSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, 30th June. An explosion occurred yesterday in the House of Commons, and everything was done by the officials in charge of the building to conceal the fact. It is not known how it was in false form, and most mysterious and was caused by a bomb about "Irish plots" and "dynamite outrages" got into circulation. The truth was known to-day. The explosion resulted from pent-up sewer gas. A workman who happened to be in the vicinity at the time was injured by the explosion. The occurrence is generally accepted as a fair exhibition of the extremely bad sanitary condition of the Parliament buildings.

THE FIELD-LABOURER CASE.

LONDON, 28th June. When the case of Cyrus Field against Labouchere, the editor of "Truth," for libel was called for hearing, the Attorney-General, on behalf of Labouchere, withdrew the plea of justification and expressed Labouchere's regret for publishing the article, and stated that he and Sir Henry James Field's counsel had agreed upon the amount that would be paid. It was agreed to pay £1000. It is understood that for several days Labouchere's counsel has been waiting to have it settled by his making an apology and retraction and not paying anything for costs. This Field refused to accept.

THE "GALATEA."

NEW YORK, 28th June. A special from Southampton says—"The Galatea sailed this afternoon for New York. Union and Home intend to cross-sue, giving the Galatea for her passage twenty-five days as an outside limit. He expressed himself surprised that the approaching contest had thus far excited so little interest in English yachting circles. He admitted that last summer the Galatea was in bad form and in improper trim, and had a bad racing outfit." But, he added, "since then some improvements have been made, and not eight out of twelve had profited favourable results."

FRENCH ROTATIONAL.

NEW YORK, 27th June. A cablegram from Paris says—"Dreyfus is investigating the records of the higher officers of the administration in all the principal departments, not only in Paris, but in the provinces, with view to purging the country of Royalists and Imperialists in all branches of the public service."

PARIS, 28th June.

The names of Prince Murat and his son have been struck from the rolls of the army, because they belong to a former reigning family. The Due de Nemours has resigned the presidency of the society for the relief of the sick and wounded. It is believed that his successor will be Marshal MacMahon.

LONDON, 28th June.

The Court of Paris and his family have been heartily welcomed at Tunbridge.

THE LATE AYARIAK KING.

NEW YORK, 28th June. The Herald's cable from Munich says—"The Lower House to-day voted approval of the Budget unanimously, 151 members present. The Reichstag committee, with the addition that it is stated that the late King desired to have the Crown Prince of Germany taken as a prisoner to Mentone, and put to death by slow torture. Her Stanninger and other ultramontane deputies attacked the Ministry for not having taken steps to depose the King in 1850, when the malady became incurable. In the course of his speech he charged General Wagner with having developed the secret of inhumanity of the late King. Minister Lintz and Baron Stanninger answered, showing the difficulty of acting sooner. The galleries were not crowded as at the time of the Reichstag committee's report. The Regent will receive the oath to-morrow in the throne-room of his residence.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS.

NEW YORK, 1st July. The Star's London cable of June 30th says—"Berlin despatched to-night states that the evident determination of Russia to stir up renewed difficulties in the Balkan principalities creates much concern in diplomatic circles. Russia is urging the Sultan to insist upon his rights on the frontier revenue question. Turkey is alarmed by Russian intervention in the difficulties with Prince Alexander on this subject, and is anxious to come to a friendly understanding with Austria. The Sultan, however, is averse to prevent. Letters received in Berlin from Sebastianov declare that measures are being taken that leave no doubt of the intention of the Russian Government to embark a large force for points on the Black Sea. Advises from Persian and British India points indicate a suspicious resumption of Russian activity in Central Asia.

FREIGHTFUL MUSKIE IN BUCRA.

NEW YORK, 26th June. A servant in a family in this city to-day murdered his mistress and their five children, stole 100,000 francs and then fled to Bulgaria.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, 25th June. It is officially learned that no change has taken place in the policy of the Dominion Government in reference to the protection of Canadian fisheries. The Bill of a single amendment of the law. The second clause of the Fisheries Act was merely to make plain certain matters of interpretation. It was, however, as it has always been, the policy of the Government that any United States fishing vessel found fishing or preparing to fish, or known to have fished in Canadian waters, shall be seized at once and without warning. The twenty-four hours' warning is applicable solely to United States fishing vessels found hovering within the limits.

DISCOVERY OF A VOLCANO IN CANADA.

NEW YORK, 25th June. An Ottawa despatch to the Sun reports that five hours ago, started from the Manitoulin river district, North-West Territories, report the discovery of a new volcano in the Manitoulin range, fifty miles south of the Canadian Pacific from Brant. They found the streams so hot that fish were killed. The atmosphere was also very warm and the slightest exertion caused perspiration. They climbed up for two or three hundred feet, the banks were found to return, as the air was suffocating. The animals had left their nests, birds staved clear of the locality, and not a living thing was to be seen. The earth was dry and cracked with the subterranean heat. Dead snakes without number were discovered. The heat, instead of diminishing, was found to increase the higher they went up the mountain-side. The cracks in the earth

widened and new ones appeared, and the locality became uninhabitable.

The mountain, which the Indians call, in which this mountain range is known to be rich, has by some phenomenal means become ignited, a vast and smouldering mass far down in the mountain's heart, making a cinder of the Manitoulin river bed.

SILK CULTURE IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, 20th June. Consul-General Ford has sent to the State Department a cablegram to the effect that silk culture is now well established in Mexico. He says it is believed that in the next five years there will be more silk manufactured in Mexico than can be utilized by the people. There are already several factories. One of those manufactured last year 30,000 pounds of raw silk. They expect to produce all the different colours which are used in the manufacture of silk. The fact that labour is so cheap in that country, he says, enables the manufacturers to make silk for one-half of what it costs in Paris.

CUBAN EXACTORS FROM AMERICANS.

NEW YORK, 21st June. A Madrid cablegram says—"After long and difficult negotiations, Minister Gutiérrez has succeeded in inducing the Minister of Colonies to forward to the Governor-General of Cuba and Porto Rico the royal order of the United States that the Minister of Colonies has been appointed to the manna in which General Foster's agreement of February 13, 1854, has been executed. Our Minister alleges that its first article gives the right to the American flag to be placed on equal terms with the Spanish flag in direct commerce with Cuba and Porto Rico shall be in every respect placed on an equal basis with the Spanish in the conduct of articles that are the products of or proceed from the United States."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 3rd August. EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship "Sister," sailed on the 1st August. For London—33,023 lbs. copper, 23,438 lbs. scented soap, 34,829 lbs. orange peels, 1,320 lbs. silk, 11 cases silk, 60 balls white silk, 40 boxes purple silk, and 21 cases sandries. For South America—360 packages.

OPUM.

Quotations are—

This year's New Malwa \$520 per pound, all of 24 to 44 carats.

Last year's New Malwa \$540 per pound, all of 24 to 44 carats.

Old Malwa... \$550 per pound, all of 24 to 44 carats.

PEPSIN (New)... \$515 per chest.

PEPSIN (Old)... 445

BENZOS (New)... 495

SHARK'S BONES...

EXTRACT.

THE ETHICS OF NOISE.

Refinement and noise do not often go hand in hand, although, of course, the conclusion is not to be deduced that making a noise implies want of refinement. We know that "quiet to quick motions is a hell," and it may be a little difficult for a visitor to the Paris Bourse, or to the London Stock Exchange, or to a football field during the last five minutes of an exciting game, to realize that the frantic, racing, shouting, gesticulating individual before him can at any time be sober, docile, and quiet-living. But such exceptions only serve to test the general rule that, whether in refined nations or individuals, the present time or the past, noise and barbarism are consistent. When the Spanish and Italian Ambassadors came from their own dignified and highly refined courts to that of England in the sixteenth century, they invariably remarked upon the noisy propensities of our forefathers. Elizabethan Englishmen, it was said, were "easily fond of great noises that fill the ear, such as the firing of cannon, drums, and the ringing of bells." Elizabeth herself was fond of noise, and never lived without the accompaniment of a band of music—she also doubtless shared with most of her great subjects, for we find the Minstrels' Gallery to be an invaluable appendage to their banqueting halls.

By degrees, however, we sobered down until it may be said that we are the most silent and quiet living of Europeans, a distinction which we may attribute to refinement, but which foreigners put down to our insular hauteur and reserve. That barbarian existence was intolerable, whether in peace or in war, without noise, might be proved by endless examples. The after-life mythology of all rude nations—of the Vikings of the Scandinavians to the Happy Hunting Ground of the North American Indians—is associated with noise, as the highest possible form of happiness, and this contrasts significantly with the notion of eternal rest which marks our own conception and that of refined Pagans. Even in war we had noise playing two very different parts, according to the civilization or the barbarism of the combatants. The Roman shout and the British cheer are mere expressions of enthusiasm and exultation, but the slogan of the old Highlanders, the war whoop of the Irish Kernes, the yell of the Britons and Gauls, which so affrighted the horses of Caesar, were regarded as essential parts of the offensive armoury of the warriors. To this day Chinese general looks upon the introductory howl of his advancing column as being equal to a volley, and those who took part in the campaign of 1860 may remember the melodramatic character of the Chinese line of battle, its bows and arrows and shields, and the "braves" who led the way howling and leaping tom-toms, in the firm belief that the foreign devils would be frightened and driven to their boats.

If we examine the ceremonial usages of nations we shall find the same difference in the various associations of noise. The shrilling, the yelling, the dancing, the gashing with knives, which are accompaniments of the religious ceremonies of Diobney and of Jugger-naut, are exactly what took place before the figures of Dagon and Ammon in the days of Israel. Noise, with all barbarians, would seem to be symbolic of the dignity of religion and severities. But when we travel northward and eastward we find silence and dignity associated naturally with each other. The Mahomedan prays in silence, and the continual preservation of a speechless, motionless, demeanour, even in everyday life, gains for the bearded Oriental far more admiration and respect than by his real character he is entitled to. Conversion to him is distasteful, exertion contemptible, and the remark of the Shah of Persia, when he was first introduced to an European ballroom, may be remembered as one of surprise that the folk wringing before him were doing for their own religion what in his country was only done by paid hirelings. The irrepressible animal activity of the Englishman is still a puzzle to dusky natives, who are unable to associate the running about after a bit of leather under a broiling sun with the dignity of a great commercial empire, founding nation, and who cannot comprehend how people who spread railways and telegraphs wherever they go, and seem to be possessed of all the secrets of nature, can derive pleasure in exerting themselves over a pastime almost to exhaustion.

Noise to the Chinaman is detestable, except as an ally in the battlefield. He will gabb and gesticulate fighting over a sixteen per cent. brokerage in a transaction, but never from the strife of dollar-making his delight is to realize as nearly as possible the moditative serenity and impassiveness expressed in the features of his gods and philosophers. The Japanese, called the French of the East, from the many points of resemblance between them, invariably associate silence and dignity in all matters of State or religion. The old Mikados were never supposed to be seen, and the statues of Buddha, so familiar to us sufficiently express the native notion concerning religious dignity. A Chinaman or a Japanese receives insult or punishment with the same cold silence. A box on the ear of a China "boy" produces no visible alteration in the expression of his countenance. The Japanese gentleman endeavours to what we call "humble" speech, "merely bows his head without uttering a word."

Among Europeans the French is the most noise-loving nation. Two Frenchmen over their drink will make more noise than a drag lead of British excursionists. Even the Londoner, who is so inured to the peculiarities of his own metropolis that he does not hear it, is almost bewildered by the deafening clatter and jingle of the capital streets, and Paris is now a quiet capital compared with what it was under the Empire, when it was found impossible for a corporal's guard to move from one post to another without the accompaniment of rattling drums. But assuredly in the case of the Parisian the continual presence of noise does not imply the absence of refinement: it is simply a peculiar national method of giving vent to certain characteristics, just as our insular peculiarity is to appear unmoved and emotionless under all circumstances. Noise, indeed, is part and parcel of the Frenchman's existence. We very much doubt if it has ever entered the heads of the householders who dwell about the Place de l'Europe, just where the traffic of the Western Railway is thickest, to enter a vigorous protest against the incessant whirling whoops on day and night under their windows, similar to that which is being now rightly urged by the inhabitants of the Addison-road neighbourhood. There is not the smallest resemblance between the Frenchman's notion of recreation after work and our own. If he is wearied with the noise and bustle of Paris, he only exchanges it for the noise and bustle of another Paris by the sea. To bury himself in a quiet country neighbourhood, to explore a distant, silent world of nature, is generally distasteful to him, and contrary to his dearest notions of recreation and relaxation. The English definition of refinement is embodied in the word quietness. A man impresses us as a gentleman who is as quiet in his manner and his talk as in his doings, and we sneer at poor "Ary who, when walking with a friend, finds it necessary to talk to him as loudly as if he were at the other end of the street. Indeed, in our admiration of quietness as a personal characteristic, we often jump to the ridiculous, and invent an impressive-looking, speechless

person with what Sheridan calls an "interesting gravity," when his silences arises from sheer hollowness of mind; while on the other hand, the easy rattle of the vicious foreigner bring to our minds a certain proverb about the magnitude of sound produced by empty vessels. *Globe.*

TO BE LET.

TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

CRAIGENGOWE, No. 20, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to W. H. RAY.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1886. [1262]

TO LET.

NO. 18, SHELLEY STREET, Water and Gas laid on. Possession on the 1st July next.

HOUSES OF SINGLE ROOM IN RED-MAXIA TERRACE. Rent Moderate.

Apply to ECA DA SILVA & Co.

33, Pottinger Street. [1202]

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

No. 2, PEDDARS HILL.

Nos. 7, 8 & 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1886. [138]

TO LET.

ESTATE HERMITAGE (FURNISHED).

Apply to Care of the Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1886. [1482]

TO LET.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1886. [1106]

TO LET.

ROOMS in Club CHAMBERS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [39]

FOR SALE.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.

The Finest FLOUR in the Market is

STAR & Co.'s well known, best roller made

"DRAGON EXTRAX."

STRENGTH AND COLOUR UNPARSED [129]

FOR SALE (Investment or Occupation).

ROCKLANDS. Robinson Road, occupied by Dr. MASSEY. Six Rooms, B. Hall, Dressing and Bed Room, W. C. V. Wardrobe, Front, East and South sides. Large

Stairs, Cellar, House capable of enlargement at small extra. Area, including Garden, 27,500 sq. feet. Crown Rent \$18.15. Price \$15,000. \$10,000 can remain at 7 per cent.

Apply to M. STEPHENS, Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 6th May, 1886. [1353]

FOR SALE.

THICKIRON COTTAGE PIANOS

COMBINED IRON FRAMING and

PATENT METAL PIN PIANO.

with all the latest improvements.

PRICE FROM \$249.

Payable also by Monthly Instalments from 15 Dollars, if required.

W. POWELL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [1772]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNE.

HOCKS, HUEGUNDY.

BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT.

MACHINERY, LAWN MOWERS.

SCALES, BICYCLES.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [71]

FOR SALE.

C H A M P A G N E " M O N O P O L E "

—HEIDSIECK & Co.—

MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).

Do. RED FOIL "SEC" (dry).

Do. GOLD FOIL "DRY" (extra dry).

C A R L O W I T Z & Co., Sole Agents for HERZEC & CO. HERZEC, For Hongkong, China, and the East.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [1294]

FOR SALE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM LAUNCH "MORNING STAR".

Runs Daily as a Ferry Boat between PEDDAR'S WHARF and TAI-MA-TSU at the following hours—This Time Table will take effect from the 15th April, 1886.

WEEK DAYS. SUNDAY.

Leaves Last. Leaves Last.

4.00 A.M. 6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M.

8.00 " 7.30 " 8.00 "

9.00 " 8.30 " 9.00 "

10.15 " 9.15 " 10.00 "

12.30 P.M. 12.30 P.M. 1.00 P.M.

1.45 P.M. 2.15 " 2.00 "

2.30 " 3.00 " 2.30 "

3.30 " 4.00 " 3.15 "

4.15 " 4.30 " 4.50 "

5.00 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

5.25 " 5.40 " 5.55 "

5.45 " 6.15 " 6.45 "

6.45 " 7.00 " 7.15 "

7.30 " 8.00 " 8.15 "

8.30 " 9.00 " 9.15 "

9.30 " 10.00 " 10.15 "

10.45 " 11.15 " 11.30 "

12.30 P.M. 12.30 P.M. 1.00 P.M.

1.45 P.M. 2.15 " 2.00 "

2.30 " 3.00 " 2.30 "

3.30 " 4.00 " 3.15 "

4.15 " 4.30 " 4.50 "

5.00 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

5.25 " 5.40 " 5.55 "

5.45 " 6.15 " 6.45 "

6.45 " 7.00 " 7.15 "

7.30 " 8.00 " 8.15 "

8.30 " 9.00 " 9.15 "

9.30 " 10.00 " 10.15 "

10.45 " 11.15 " 11.30 "

12.30 P.M. 12.30 P.M. 1.00 P.M.

1.45 P.M. 2.15 " 2.00 "

2.30 " 3.00 " 2.30 "

3.30 " 4.00 " 3.15 "

4.15 " 4.30 " 4.50 "

5.00 " 5.15 " 5.30 "

5.25 " 5.40 " 5.55 "

5.45 " 6.15 " 6.45 "

6.45 " 7.00 " 7.15 "

7.30 " 8.00 " 8.15 "

8.30 " 9.00 " 9.15 "

9.30 " 10.00 " 10.15 "

10.45 " 11.15 " 11.30 "

12.30 P.M. 12.30 P.M. 1.00 P.M.

1.45 P.M. 2.15 " 2.00 "

2.30 " 3.00 " 2.30 "

3.30 " 4.00 " 3.15 "

4.15 " 4.30 " 4.50 "

5.00 " 5.15 " 5.30 "